

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS RECORDED FROM BURMA.

BY

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assisted by

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The following notes refer to birds collected by the writer in various localities in Burma from 1932 to 1935. In every case the identification has been made or verified by Dr. C. B. Ticehurst, M.A., M.B.O.U., to whom the writer is greatly indebted for constant help. The nomenclature adopted is based on that of the *Fauna of British India*, 2nd Edition (referred to hereafter as *F.B.I.*) and the notes made are only those which it is thought expand the present scope of the *F.B.I.*, particularly as regards distribution. The attached map shows the position of localities from which birds referred to were collected. All these birds were collected in the plains or foothills below 2,000 ft. Dr. C. B. Ticehurst is responsible for the identification and systematic notes, and his contribution is added in brackets.

[*Garrulax leucolophus hardwickii*.

***Garrulax leucolophus belangeri*.** The Burmese White-crested Laughing Thrush.

In the Bulletin of the *B.O.C.* (vol. xlvii, p. 113) I described *Garrulax leucolophus hardwickii* from the Naga Hills and gave as its rough distribution Assam and N. Burma. This form was added in the addenda of the *F.B.I.* (vol. viii, p. 599) but the distribution given there was *Garhwal* and N.-W. Himalayas. We are now in a position to detail the ranges of these two forms more accurately than has been done before.

G. l. hardwickii in Burma occupies the Kachin Hills in the North, and even occurs there as low as 100 ft.; the small ranges of Gangaw and Mingin in the Katha and Shwebo Districts; Mogok 4,400 ft.; has been recorded (as *leucolophus*) on the borders of N. Shan States and Yunnan (Malipa); the Chin Hills and the outliers between the main range and the Chindwin river (Pondaung Range); Arakan Yomas.

G. l. belangeri.—From Tavoy in Tenasserim northwards in lower hills 300-1,000 ft. or plains i.e., S. Shan States where it is said to go not higher than 2,800 ft.; Pegu, Rangoon, Bassein, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Toungoo, Pyinmana, it extends north along the foothills east of the Irrawaddy in the Maymyo Mogok divisions to 23° N., the higher hills here being inhabited by *hardwickii*.]

[*Pomatorhinus schisticeps nuchalis*. Tweeddale's Scimitar Babbler.

***Pomatorhinus schisticeps mearsi*.** Grant's Slaty-headed Scimitar Babbler.

***Pomatorhinus olivaceus ripponi*.** Harington's Shan Scimitar Babbler.

These three birds call for some comment for various reasons.

Firstly, the *F.B.I.* puts *nuchalis* as a species but I think it may well be a race of *schisticeps* for the following reasons:—

From Arakan, Chin Hills east to the Irrawaddy river the form is undoubtedly *mearsi*, but a bird from Chaungzon Shwebo is exactly intermediate; it has the white streaks in the side of the breast of *mearsi*, but in size is *nuchalis*; on the east side of the Irrawaddy *nuchalis* is the representative.

Secondly, it is tempting to put *olivaceus ripponi* as a further race of

schisticeps and this has been done by some authors. The chief differences are the smaller size, shorter bill and lack of chestnut feathers in the flanks. In favour of this is the fact that birds from Maymyo are intermediate in the question of the flank feathers, that is to say the chestnut colour is not nearly so marked as in typical *nuchalis* and indeed some are quite like *ripponi* in this respect but in size are *nuchalis*. But against this arrangement we certainly have *nuchalis* and *ripponi* in Mogok district and apparently at Bampon and Kalaw and probably elsewhere in Southern Shan States. Moreover *olivaceus olivaceus* occurs together with *nuchalis* at Thongyat, N. Tenasserim. It must be noted that the birds from Mogok were obtained at different elevations 300 and 3,700 and so the possibility that one (*olivaceus*) is a bird of higher elevation must not be lost sight of; where the two forms have elsewhere been obtained in the same locality details are not sufficient to say whether there was an altitudinal difference or not.

It is a point which collectors would do well to take note of.

Thirdly, many of the measurements given in *F.B.I.* are not correct. I have measured every bird in the British Museum and many more besides and I find the following measurements.

Mearsi. Wing 102-112 mm., tail 105-116 mm., bill from skull 34.5-38 mm.

Nuchalis. Wing 88-102 mm., tail 92-103 mm., bill 27-32 mm.

In *F.B.I.*, the wing measurements as given 87-91 can only apply to the smallest: the tail, as given, 210-220 mm. and corrected in vol. xiii, to 110-120 is very wide of the mark.

Ripponi. Wing 82.5-90 mm., tail 88-97 mm., bill 23.5-26 mm.]

Gampsorhynchus rufulus rufulus (232). The White-headed Shrike-Babbler.

One specimen, May 1935, Nanhlaing Reserve, Shwebo Forest Division.

Three specimens, January 1936, Namma Reserve, Bhamo Forest Division.

The bird shot in the Shwebo Division had legs fleshy white, of a bluish tinge, a characteristic according to the *F.B.I.* of the Southern *G. r. torquatus* whose distribution is given as 'The Toungoo Hills and Karenni to Tenasserim', while the distribution of the Northern race is given as 'Chin Hills and Arakan'.

Both localities from which this bird was collected are heavily wooded, containing evergreen forest in the foothills, with hills rising above 4,000 ft. behind them.

(This race has been recorded by Harington from the Jade Mines, Myitkyina District, and from the foothills of the Henzada Yomas by Mr. Stanford.)

Napothera brevicaudatus venningi. Venning's Wren-Babbler.

One specimen from Gokteik, Hsaipaw North Shan States.

(Although this distribution in the *F.B.I.* is given as South Shan States, Burma and Yunnan, there are no specimens in the British Museum, nor are there any records from any part of Burma except the South Shan States.)

Stachyridopsis rufifrons rufifrons (279). Hume's Babbler.

Five specimens, March 1935, Thogale, South Toungoo Forest Division.

Two specimens, August 1935, Nanhlaing Reserve, Shwebo Forest Division.

One specimen, November 1935, Thogale; one Monhnit, Pinyinana, December 1935.

The birds obtained in March at Thogale appeared to be breeding, as nesting material was observed to be taken by them, but no nests were found. The *F.B.I.* gives the distribution as 'Shan States of Tenasserim' but these records prove a more westerly range. Thogale is on the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yomas where there is abundant evergreen vegetation.

[Though this is probably not a rare bird, yet very few specimens have hitherto been obtained. The distribution is far from being worked out at present, but it certainly occurs also on the west of the Pegu Yomas (whence came the type in Lat. 19) and Mr. Smith has obtained it there also in the Yetho Yomas, Tharrawaddy Forest Division.]

Criniger tephrogenys griseiceps (382). Hume's White-throated Bulbul.

Seven birds from the Thogale locality, South Toungoo Forest Division, and two from the Kaing Reserve, Pinyinana Division.

Both localities are humid, well-wooded, with abundant ever-green forest, and the bird is found in small parties in the densest undergrowth.

(In the *Journal*, vol. xxxvi, 925, I pointed out that Oates obtained five specimens of this bird in the E. Pegu Hills in the seventies of last century

and that no one since had met with it. It is, therefore, of considerable interest to find that Mr. Garthwaite has re-discovered this bird in the same range as Oates originally found it. Oates said it occurred as far north as the latitude of Thayemyo. Mr. Garthwaite has extended it a little farther north to the Kaing Reserve in Pyinmana Division. The distributions of *Criniger* species and races in Burma need far more attention before their distributions and relationships can be satisfactorily made out. The parts which need most attention are the hills on east side of the Sittang river and southwards to the Amherst District.)

Criniger flaveolus flaveolus (380). The Indian White-throated Bulbul.

One specimen, August 1934, Nanhlaing Reserve, Shwebo Forest Division.

One specimen, May 1935, Pile Reserve, West Katha Forest Division.

One specimen, January 1936, Sinkan Reserve, Bhamo Forest Division.

These three skins agreed with none of the descriptions in the *F.B.I.*, of birds said to occur in Burma, and were identified by Dr. Ticehurst as this race, for which Burma is not included in the distribution given in the *F.B.I.*

[I have already (*Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist., Soc.*, xxxvi, pp. 423-4) pointed out that *Criniger gularis* (Horsf.) is preoccupied and cannot be used for the Indian bird which I have previously recorded from Arakan and the Katha District.]

Iole virescens virescens. The Olive Bulbul.

Iole virescens propinqua.

Various specimens of this species from Kaing Reserve, Pyinmana, Satchaung, S. Toungoo, Gwethe Reserve, N. Toungoo, Pile, Katha, Gangaw, Maymyo; Simaw Reserve Bhamo.

[The type of *Iole virescens virescens* came from Arakan, and these birds from N. and S. Toungoo Divisions and from Pyinmana are *virescens* or nearest that form; the birds from Katha, Maymyo and Bhamo are clearly not the same race; they are larger and have darker, cinnamon undertail coverts and I place them with *propinqua* which has already been recorded from the Myitkyina District (*Ibis* 1935, p. 249). The bird from Gangaw is also nearest to *propinqua*.

Bingham obtained this form in Mong Kong, Shan States (specimen examined in British Museum).

With a widely distributed species such as this there must naturally be intergrades between *virescens* and *propinqua* in Burma.]

Larvora cyane (483). The Siberian Blue Chat.

Five specimens from Gangaw, Yaw Forest Division in February 1934.

One specimen from Thogale, South Toungoo Forest Division in March 1935.

One specimen from Gwethe Reserve, North Toungoo Forest Division in November 1935.

One specimen from Kaing Reserve, Pyinmana Forest Division in December 1935.

Gangaw is on the east bank of the Myittha river at the foot of the Chin Hills, which rise up from the west bank.

This migrant has previously only rarely been recorded from Burma, but these collections show that it is widely spread over the country in the winter months. It was found in Bamboo jungle, scratching about in dead leaves on the ground, and often met with on sandy paths.

(Though the distribution in the *F.B.I.* is given as 'Burma' it has only been recorded from Pegu once; Thandaung, Toungoo once; and Southern Shan States once. In Tenasserim it was recorded as common by Davison and Bingham.)

Rhodophila ferrea ferrea. The Western Dark Grey Bush-chat.

Specimens from Maymyo, Pyinmana and S. Toungoo in winter.

[In the *Journal* (vol. xxxvii, p. 357) Mr. Kinnear says he can see no difference in winter plumage between *ferrea* and *haringtoni*. With this I agree; all the Burmese birds I have seen seem quite the same as Himalayan ones. Hartert in his description of *haringtoni* stressed the shortness of the tail, the measurements for which he gives as 57-61.5 mm. Kinnear gives for *ferrea* 59-65 mm. Seventeen males from Burma in winter measure:—Tail 59-68 mm.—and I must therefore place them with the typical race.]

Luscinia obscura.

Shot in January 1936 in the Simaw Reserve, Bhamo Forest Division about 500 ft. above sea level. The bird was seen in thick undergrowth on the side of a stream, and the tail was unfortunately damaged in shooting. The locality is at the foot of the high mountains which run into the Sinlum range. Only the one bird was seen.

[This is a remarkable addition to the Burmese Fauna. Very little is known about this species which breeds in S.-W. Kansu and in the Tsin-ling Range. In the former place Beresouski discovered it originally and Owstroi's Japanese collectors found it in the latter, and beyond a few (?) specimens in Russian Museums there appear to be four adult males only in the Tring collection. To the kindness of Dr. Mayr of the American Museum of Natural History the satisfactory determination of this specimen is due, as there is no specimen of *Luscinia obscura* in the British Museum. He informs me that as the females in this genus have the upper parts brown and that as in this specimen the upper parts are slate-blue, as in the adult males, he considers it to be a male in the first year, and in a plumage which is unknown.

This is very likely to be so, assuming of course that there is no distinctive breeding dress. The adult male in summer has a black chin throat and breast, whether this is retained in winter is not known.]

The following is a description of this bird.

Luscinia (larvivora) obscura. Presumed male in first winter.

Upper parts near dusky slate blue (*Ridgway* xliii, m) lores and malar streak black; earcoverts and indistinct supercilium ochraceous grey; chin and centre of belly whitish; rest of under parts with axillaries and under-wing dull pale ochraceous with indication of 'scalloping' due to faint dark edges; flanks tinged with olivaceous; thighs blackish; wings black edged with colour of mantle on tertiaries and coverts. Tail missing.

Wing 69.5, tail ?, bill 16 from skull, tarsus 27.

Second primary between seventh and eighth.

Dr. Mayr informs me that the measurements and structure of wing and bill closely correspond with males from the Tsinling Mountains, and suggests that the black malar streak foreshadows the black shield of the adult. He further points out that one of the adult males in the Tring collection has one ochraceous feather in the black shield similar to those on the breast of this specimen.]

Monticola solitarius pandoo. The Indian Blue Rock-Thrush.

I obtained several Blue Rock Thrushes at Gangaw in the winter and one from Pinyinmana, which have been identified as belonging to this race.

[The *F.B.I.* says possibly this form winters in North Burma. Mr. Stanford has already recorded it from Myitkyina and Mr. Garthwaite's specimens now show that it is much more widely spread.]

Seicercus cantator (895). Tickell's Flycatcher Warbler.

Two specimens from Baw Reserve, Maymyo Forest Division, December 1934.

One specimen from Kaing Reserve, Pinyinmana Forest Division, December 1934.

One specimen from Simaw Reserve, Bhamo Forest Division, January 1936.

Previous records of this bird are rare and its distribution in Burma is given in the *F.B.I.* as 'Chin Hills' and 'Karen Hills'. These three records are, however, widespread, and are all from the foothills below 1,000 ft.

(Beyond the statement in the *F.B.I.* that this occurs in the Chin Hills I know of no record thence. Oates in the *Birds of British Burma* gave near Toungoo in the Karen Hills, where Wardlaw-Ramsay had met it, and nowhere else. In the British Museum the only Burmese specimen is one of Wardlaw-Ramsay's from this locality and Walden describes it as a new bird, *Abrornis chrysea*. This species doubtless has been and is largely overlooked. Burmese birds do not appear to be any different to those from Sikkim.)

Æthiopsar grandis. } The Jungle Myna. One specimen from Katha.

Æthiopsar fuscus. } Four specimens from Pinyinmana.

The *F.B.I.* gives the distribution of *fuscus* as the whole of Burma to Rangoon and of *fuscus torquatus* as Peninsula of Burma and Siam.

As regards *fuscus* I do not think this distribution can be correct. The farthest north in Burma from which I have seen specimens is from Pinyinmana but there are records from *Myingyan*, yet the districts round Shwebo, Maymyo

and Myitkyina in Upper Burma have been intensively worked by Messrs. Stanford, Smith and Garthwaite for some years now without a single specimen being obtained. There are eight records of it from the Chin Hills, Arakan and Southern Shan States but there are no specimens thence in the British Museum. The distribution leaves one in doubt as to which form is found in N. Tenasserim where the bird is evidently very common. I have examined a number of birds from Tenasserim and I cannot see that they differ from those from the rest of Burma or from those of Northern India.

Series from Sikkim Bengal, wing 120-127.5 mm.

Series from Tenasserim, wing 120-126 mm.

Series from Malay Peninsula, wing, 118-134 mm.

Series from Burma (lower), wing 120-128, 130, 133 mm.

The Malay bird (*torquatus*) was described from Pahang and is said to be smaller. I do not feel convinced that there is any colour difference between *torquatus* and *fuscus* and on a series only 5 out of 13 are a trifle smaller than Indian birds. It has no place in the Burmese avifauna.

Fuscus extends from India through Dacca, Tipperah and Mymensing to E. Assam (but not to Manipur) and then it is seemingly distributed through Arakan (Hopwood) and the plains of Lower Burma from Pinyinmana south and throughout Tenasserim (but not in the hills between Tavoy and Siam) to the Malay Peninsula.

The *F.B.I.* divides *grandis* into two forms *grandis grandis* from the S.-W. Burma and E. Burma, South Shan States and Karenni South to Tenasserim and *grandis infuscatus* from N. Burma and Arakan, Manipur, Eastern Assam and Assam, south of the Brahmaputra. I have examined all the material in the British Museum and this does not bear out the distribution as given above. There are no specimens from Assam, and from Manipur only from the south and south-east; there are no specimens from S.-W. Burma. I find that in Burma it occurs in the North in Myitkyina, Bhamo, Katha, Mogok, Maymyo, Upper and Lower Chindwin Districts as far as Mingin; in Karenni and Southern Shan States; from Tenasserim there are two specimens said to have been taken on the Tenasserim river, that is in the hills which divide Tavoy from Siam. Hume particularly stressed that they were *said* to have been taken there; the labels are not those of the original collector and Davison never met with the species in Tenasserim, nor did Willoughby Lowe. So the fixation of the type locality for *grandis* as Tenasserim was not a very happy one. Outside Burma it extends through Siam to French Indo-China.

Birds from Upper Burma, including the Chindwin whence came the type of *infuscatus*, do not seem to me to be different to those from the Tenasserim river and Siam. The differences relied on are partly due to individual variation and partly due to wear.

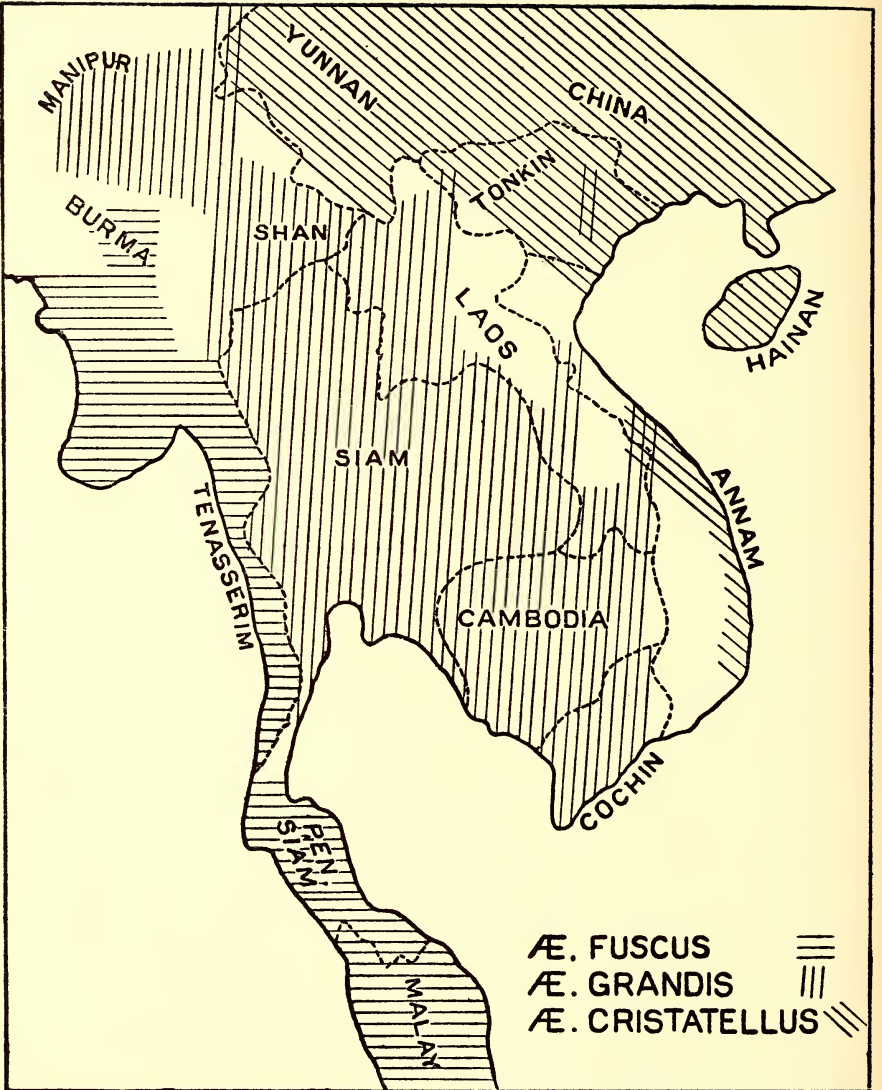
I regard *infuscatus* as a synonym of *grandis*.

Series measured, wing 128-146 mm.

The question then arises—what is the relation between *grandis* and *fuscus*. From the distribution of these two which I have given above it appears that *grandis* and *fuscus* do not occur anywhere together. It is true there are eight records of *fuscus* in the Chin Hills and Shan States and of *grandis* in N. Tenasserim at Kawkariyet (where only *fuscus* has been obtained) but until specimens are forthcoming to prove that the two forms occur together I think we must accept the fact that, so far as is known, they do not do so.

As bearing on this point a series of hides obtained in the foothills of the Maymyo District 300-500 ft. by Messrs. Smith and Garthwaite are instructive. One specimen is indistinguishable from *grandis*, two are nearer *grandis* than they are *fuscus* and two I can only consider to be intergrades between *grandis* and *fuscus*; these have the dark mark at the base of the lower mandible indicated, but not perhaps quite so marked as in *fuscus*, the colour of the upper and underparts are dark for *fuscus* and pale for *grandis*, the upper parts being distinctly paler than the crown (in *grandis* crown and upper parts concolourous); in size they might pass for *grandis* and are large for *fuscus* wing 130-36. In this connection too, it may be noted that the largest *fuscus* of any came from Pinyinmana, wing 128, 130, 133—larger than any others I have measured, but in every other character these birds are typical *fuscus*. Between Pinyinmana and Maymyo there are no specimens available of any form.

The evidence, then, so far as I have been able to gather it, is that *fuscus* and *grandis* do not occur in the same area and that in the foothills



Map to show roughly the distribution of *Æthiopsar cristatellus*, *grandis* and *fuscus*. To show overlap of *cristatellus* and *grandis* and meeting ground of *grandis* and *fuscus*.

between Mandalay and Maymyo there is some evidence of intergradation between the two; the two must, therefore, be considered to be conspecific.

A further question arises as to whether *crystalellus* is conspecific with *fuscus* and *grandis*. Besides the rather duller plumage *crystalellus* differs from *grandis* in having the under-tail coverts black with narrow white tips and narrower white tips to the tail. I may here remark that in N. Burma *grandis* sometimes has the undertail coverts partly black, but always with broad white tips and broad white tips to the tail. *Crystalellus* occurs throughout South China to Szechwan and is represented in French Indo-China by a slightly smaller form (*brevipennis*). From the rather extensive material in the British Museum and from M. Delacour's record (Les oiseaux de l'Indochine française) it appears that *crystalellus* is the bird of Tonkin and the sea bird of Annam south to Phan Rang. The rest of Indo-China and Siam, west to the Shan States and Karenni is inhabited by *grandis*. But *grandis* also occurs in at least two places in Tonkin (Long Son and Lachan) side by side with *crystalellus* and also on the Annam coast in the neighbourhood of Vinh, Guantu and Hué'. Birds from these places are clearly one or the other of these forms and no intergrades have been found. Moreover Delacour indicates rather different habits, and so although there is another whole geographical replacement between *crystalellus* and *grandis* the evidence at present is that they behave as species which replace one another.

Furthermore, in N.-W. Yunnan both occur. Rothschild (*Nov. Zool.*, xxxiii, p. 339) records *grandis* from Muanghu and from the hills N.-W. of Tengyueh (Momié) and *crystalellus* from the latter place and from Malipa in N. Hsenwi, N. Shan States, close to the Yunnan boundary, on the authority of Bangs (Andrews-Heller coll.). Presumably this bird from Malipa has been correctly identified and so *crystalellus* should be included in the Burmese avifauna, though it is omitted in the *F.B.I.* In the rest of Yunnan (Lichiang Range, Yoaknan, Hsiao and Mengtze) *crystalellus* only is recorded.

There seem to have been several mistakes made in the names of the Jungle Mynah, which date back to Horsfield and Moore's Catalogue 1858. The first name proposed was *Pastor griseus* Horsfield (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiii, p. 154, 1820) for the Javan Crested Mynah. This name in the above Catalogue was set aside because Daudin in 1800 (*Orn.* ii, p. 286) used *Gracula grisea* as a new name for Latham's *Turdus ginginianus* (*Acridotheres ginginianus*). Moore was correct in doing this because he put the Jungle Mynahs in the same genus, *Acridotheres*, as the Common and Bank Mynahs. If, however, as Oates did in 1889, the Jungle Mynahs are removed to the genus *Ethiopsar* then *Pastor griseus* is not preoccupied by *Gracula grisea* and becomes the oldest name, for the bird usually known as *Ethiopsar javanicus*. *Ethiopsar grandis grandis*, *F.B.I.* could not be the correct name since *grandis* (1858) is only a race of *javanicus* (1850); the name used should have been *Ethiopsar javanicus grandis*; for this reason, too, Chasen's *Ethiopsar grandis javanicus* is equally incorrect (Hand-list of Malaysian Birds.)

The eastern forms then will stand as

AETHIOPSAR GRISEUS GRISEUS (Horsf.) *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiii, p. 154. 1820—Java.

AETHIOPSAR GRISEUS GRANDIS (Horsfield and Moore) *Cat. B. Mus. East India Coy.*, p. 537. 1858 Sumatra (in error = Tenasserim).

AETHIOPSAR GRISEUS FUSCUS (Wagler) *Syst. Av. Pastor* sp., 6, 1827 India—E. Bengal.

and

AETHIOPSAR CRISTATELLUS CRISTATELLUS

AETHIOPSAR CRISTATELLUS BREVIPENNIS Hartert *Nov. Zool.*, xxii, p. 250. 1910—Hainan.

Munia punctulata lineoventer. The Spotted Munia.

Specimens from Maymyo and Katha.

[In the *F.B.I.* the type locality of *punctulata* is given as Calcutta. Linnaeus' name is based on Edwards' pl. 40 of the Natural History and Edwards said it came from the West Indies where it was sold for a Gowry (Cowry). From this it seems unlikely that the bird came from Calcutta and Edwards' plate does not represent the Indian bird. However, Gmelin in 1789 fixed on Java as the type locality and this can be accepted. The Indian bird should be called *Munia punctulata lineoventer* Hodgs. A race *subundulata* was described from Manipur but many Assam and Burmese birds are indistinguishable from

Indian ones and all seem to be nearer *lineoventer* than to *topela* (Amoy). There is a good deal of individual variation to be seen in birds from Burma and no doubt the form here is an emutable intergrade which hardly merits recognition.]

[*Anthus spinoletta coutellii*. The Egyptian Water Pipit

Anthus spinoletta japonicus. The Japanese Water Pipit.

Alauda arvensis japonica. The Japanese Sky-Lark.

In the *F.B.I.* it is recorded that there is a specimen of *Anthus coutellii* from Burma in the British Museum. I have searched in vain for this specimen and from the distribution of this form it is exceedingly unlikely to occur in Burma. Under *japonicus* it is recorded in the *F.B.I.* that Oates identified two birds trapped in their nests on Mount Victoria as being of this race, and that the skins cannot now be traced. Further, Burma is included in the winter range of this bird. I can find no evidence for that statement. There are no specimens of *japonicus* from Burma in the British Museum.

Under *Alauda arvensis japonica* Oates is credited with having identified a bird of this form which had been shot off its nest on Mount Victoria. This specimen Mr. Baker considered to be *coelivox*.

It will be observed that Oates is said to have identified breeding birds of *Anthus japonicus* and of *Alauda japonica* from Mount Victoria. I feel quite sure that a muddle has occurred; the specimens of *Anthus japonicus* are not forthcoming, but in the British Museum there are two specimens of an *Alauda* taken by Col. Rippon on Mount Victoria on 19-4-04 and 25-3-04 which he identified as *arvensis*. On the labels *arvensis* was scratched out and *japonicus* inserted by Oates. I believe these specimens to have done duty for the records of both species.

[These skylarks from Mount Victoria I certainly think are not *japonica*, nor *coelivox*, but are *Alauda gulgula weigoldi* which occurs in Szechwan, S.-E. Tibet and N. Yunnan. It is more rusty and darker than *coelivox*.]

Anthreptes macularia macularia (1288). The Banded Sunbird.

One specimen in January 1936 from Simaw Reserve, Bhamo Forest Division.

The bird was shot on the bank of a stream in thick evergreen jungle. The distribution is given in the *F.B.I.* as 'Western Burma from Akyab to Tenasserim'; but this record and also one of H. C. Smith from the Maymyo Forest Division shows that it occurs in North Eastern Burma.

[This is the bird at one time known as *Anthreptes hypogrammica* and *A. nuchalis*. Though the distribution in the *F.B.I.* is as given above it does not seem to be based on records or specimens. In the British Museum there are a few specimens from South Tenasserim only and I cannot find that it has been recorded by anyone since Oates wrote the *Birds of British Burma*; these two specimens form a notable extension of range. They match well with birds from Malay Peninsula whence came the type of *macularia* of which *nuchalis* is a synonym; the Sumatran and Bornean form is *hypogrammica*.]

Piprisoma agile modestum. The Thick-billed Flowerpecker.

Two from Thogale, S. Toungoo in March and April.

(The distribution given in the *F.B.I.* 'hilly country of Burma to Tenasserim, Shan States' is, so far as recorded specimens go, too sweeping. They show that this bird occurs in Pegu and Southern Shan States and throughout Tenasserim, and there are no records or specimens from elsewhere in Burma.)

Serilophus rubropygius. (1334). Hodgson's Broadbill.

Three specimens from Nanhlaing Reserve, Shwebo Forest Division and one specimen from Hkaungton Reserve, Kaukkwe river, Bhamo Forest Division are referred by Dr. Ticehurst to this species, which, according to the *F.B.I.* does not occur in Burma. They were shot in evergreen forest in the foothills, the Shwebo birds in August and the Bhamo bird in January.

(The distribution of the two species *Serilophus rubropygius* and *lunatus*, are not fully known. *Rubropygius* extends from Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan to Manipur and Eastern Assam. It has been recorded in Arakan in Kyaukpandaung and in the Chin Hills. It occurs in the Myitkyina district and we now have it on the Kaukkwe river and in Shwebo Forest Division, both localities west of the Irrawaddy.